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International Court of Justice

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the Tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the Tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

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HANS FRITZSCHE

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STATEMENT.

The following eight radio speeches by HANS FRITZSCHE have been monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, and have been translated into English. They were then translated back into German from the English text by the Translating Division of the International Military Tribunal on my request.

Nuernberg, 4 June 1946

signed/ Dr. FRITZ

typed/ Dr. FRITZ

Attorney at law.

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Document 3064 - PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1.) America's aid for Britain began with a speech, a speech by the President Roosevelt which started off with the sentence that whatever he would have to say would be recorded by history, word for word. Well, it is always a rather dubious matter to want to interfore with the Muse of History or to attempt to guide her pen. It mostly happened that history paid no attention to the words which were whispered into her ear but that she entered the deeds which were achieved into her great book. If she condescended to record words, however, which were spoken before her face, she did so only with words of profound and utter sincerity. The speech, however, which Roosevelt made recently for the sake of an entry in the great History Book was built on so many errors and was based so exclusively on the misuse of a wrongly-understood conception of freedom that one need not be a prophet to assume that the day will come when Mr. Roosevel will live on the hope that History has not put down his speech too accurately.

2. Roosevelt of course started from the assumption on which his Lend and Lease Bill also rests, the assumption that the form of life ot the young nations with an authoritarian government is nothing but the outcome of the tyranny of a handful of men. Roosevelt also silently assumed that the nations in question, that is to say particularly the German nation, had either been too weak to resist tyranny or that they light-heartedly followed some dictators or others only to destroy the culture of mankind and the achievements of civilisation. The great cage

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(cont'd)

from the New World knows of course full well that for instance the Fuehrer of the German people did not seize the power as a dictator but that he took over when he had the absolute majority of the German people behind him strictly according to the rules of the democratic game. A majority which after his advent to power grow till it became a unity. ROOSEVELT also knows of course that the attainment of a national discipline of the German people which is unique in history was the reply to the attempt after the severing of a third of the German people from the Reich to deprive the remainder of all political rights and to strangle them economically.

3. When a few years ago people like CHAMBERLAIN and CHURCHILL began to call on the English to fight National Socialist Germany, they had at least to try to take these facts into account and to begin by disputing them away because the English people know at least something - though not much - of what the neighbours of the Reich owed to Germany for conturies. Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, who spoke to the U.S. Americans, believed, very significantly to be exempt from this discussion. It is most characteristic that he was so sure of the ignorance of his compatriots concerning things European in general and things German in particular and of the success of years of press campaigning simply to wave away the discussions of these uncomfortable facts with which Mr. CHURCHILL still had laboriously to cope. Let us insert: whoever hopes to write himself into the Book of History must at least have read the preceding pages of that book. But now Mr. ROOSEVELT operates on the unsafe ground of the ignorance of his listener

with the conception of freedom and with the things which according to his opinion are akin to this conception, such as for instance, democracy, right of self-determination of small nations, refutation of the idea of world domination and so on. Such a vouture is bound to come off badly. There was first the age-old accusation that Germany was out to destroy all elective governments in the world, including America. Dear listeners, we have refuted this accusation so often that a new denial cannot bring anything new. We have always stressed that the idea of the authoritarian State is no article for export and that the one system of government does not suit all nations. It was precisely the allegadly so broadminded democrats who wanted to impose their system of government on us, and who declared war on us for the sake of our system of government - a fact which had again been admitted by Roosevelt. The evidence for this is recorded in the Book of History.

4. As Mr. Roosevelt confronts the conceptions of loyalty and obedience with each other, in connection with the democratic idea, it is hardly superfluous to point out that there is a third matter which plays the main part in the elections, both of the British and American democracies: money. Nobody can embark on an electoral campaign in England who does not either possess a fortune on has not the necessary funds placed at his disposal- a state of things which has taken so gigantic dimensions in he U.S.A that the "trustified" election machine is hardly fuelled with arguments but almost exclusively with dollars. National Socialism, however, stood its great test

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on the democratic ground not with the help of a fatter money bag but with that of better arguments. If the basic assumptions are as faulty as are these, their practical application is bound to be truly disastrous. Thus ROOSEVELT said among other things that each nation, however small, had the natural right to exist as a nation. We underline this passage three times and entirely agree with it. We are the more keen to do it because we have no neeed first to start polemics against the citizens of our own State who come from various nations, to put them under pressure as "hyphen Americans" in order to let them grow together into a new nation. We are the more willing to approve of this remark because our present fight for existence originated from a violation of this theorem concerning the right of each nation to live its own life. After all one cannot with impunity dismember the greatest nation of the European Continent under the motto of: the freedom of nations, and distribute the pieces to half a dozen States only to decimate the remaindor by tributes and unemployment.

5. But the Crown of all wrongly-applied Rooseveltian logics is the sentence QUOTE: There never was a race and there never will be a race which can serve the rest of mankind as a master. UNQUOTE. Here too we can only applaud Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is precisely because there exists no race which can be the master of the rest of mankind, that we Germans have taken the liberty to break the domination of Jewry and of its capital in Germany, of Jewry which believed to have inherited the Crown of secret world domination. It was precisely for the same reason that we found the English world domination, as far as it concerned ourselves and our countrymen, intolerable. We are pleased that Mr. ROOSEVELT shares our opinion, a fact which surprises us, because his own policy on the American Continent seemed so far

to take a different course. But should Mr. Roosevelt be in search of a field in which to put his theory about the freedom of nations into practice, we recommend for instance British India to him, where at present no less than 32 Indian Ministers are reclining in English prisons.

6. The English know, of course, that Roosevelt was not quite as serious as all that about the putting into practice of his theory. They quite rightly understand that he only wants his maxims to be applied against Germany and thus they dote at present, in their broadcasts and in their press, on this rhetorical help from America and the material support which was emerging behind it. They are so unconditionally prepared to place their confidence in Roosevelt's conception of freedom that yesterday in a broadcast play on the London wireless it was already said that America's frontier was now lying on the Thames. They are also most willing to confirm to Mr. Roosevelt the longed-for historical importance of his words.

7. Dear Listeners, We too, are convinced that Roosevelt's words and Roosevelt's Aid for Britain Bill will go down to History - only somewhat differntly from what he believed. One day it will be recorded in the Book of History that a man from the New World misunderstood the probleme of the Old Continent, that he encouraged the representatives and heirs of an old-world domination who were already defeated and in despair, that he promised them arms which were despatched but which never arrived, and the Book of History will proclaim that the nation which he wanted to help cursed him because his promises only prolonged the tyranny of a despairing and cornered war-monger who was thus given opportunity in vein to sacrifice more English lives to the war which he had unleashed. History, whom Roosevelt invoked, will record that Roosevelt's speech had no other effect than to prolong

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the criminal fraud which Winston CHURCHILL commits against his own the English nation. Twenty years ago a predecessor of ROOSEVELT's - a member of the same party - believed himself to be able to lay the foundation of a New World Order by interfering in European matters. He, too, believed that he was writing History but even in his own lifetime his own nation tore the pages he wrote out of the Book. For the New World his work remained an episode, for the Old World a lasting misfortune which has now finally been liquidated. We people of Europe have experienced attempts to strangle us with the slogan of freedom. We do not know how sincere or how little sincere ROOSEVELT is about the slogans which he used. We do not know whether he wants to catch fools in the noose of these beautiful notions, or whether he wants with this lassoo to fetter the Goddes of History, so that she blesseth him. We only know that the Fuehrer said QUOTE: England will fall and there is no power on earth which can change that. UNQUOTE.

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DOCUMENT 3064-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Radio Speech of 5 July 1941

Soviet Barbarism: Jewish Showmanship.

The nature of the Soviet system was forcibly brought home to us by the accounts of hundreds of thousands of refugees, who succeeded in escaping from the Bolshevist hell and reported ghastly and appalling details about the Revolution in the former country of the Tsar. With horror, the world learned how the new men in power at the Kreml in selected the most brutal and degenerate individuals from amongst the motley mixture of peoples inhabiting those wide spaces to serve as hangmen against scholars and priests, ordinary and educated men, rich and poor, men and women alike. The stream of refugees, however, dried up, for Bolshevism saw to it that nobody could escape from the Bolshevist prison who might bear witness before the world as to the things going on inside. Never before in history has so little news of so huge an area as the former Soviet Union penetrated to the outside world, just as it is unprecedented, on the other hand, that nearly 180,000,000 people got such scanty information about events in other countries as did the Soviet people during the past quarter of a century.

Every traveller to Moscow was inevitably shown the one and only line of the Moscow Underground and the few lifts left over from olden times as achievements peculiar to Bolshevism, with the explanation that elsewhere in the world of course, underground railways and lifts did not exist.

We must visualise what it means to lower

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the intelligance of so many million people to such a level that they came to regard the very fire for cooking, the very spoon for eating as cultural achievements of Bolshevism, devised especially for them. The representatives of the world public were, in turn, presented only with an infinitesimal fraction of the system's so-called acnievements.A foreigner staying in Moscow by no means enjoyed the privilege of speaking to any man in the street in Moscow, for, if he did,he attached suspicion to himself and brought misery upon the other. From the domain of Bolshevik power, news trickled out only in driblets that had been carefully distilled and filtered. Parallel with this policy of hermetic seclusion went the systematic agitation of Jewry in the outside world circulating stories to be designated as rumours rather than reports, about alleged successes of the Soviet system in its work of internal construction. The purpose was to persuade the world that the beginnings of Bolshevik powers had been not cruel but merely a tragedy out of which a new and promising political and economic formation was growing, which had already borne its first fruit. This Jewish showmanship however did not mean to alter a situation in which the world, whenever it turned its eyes on the Soviet Union, saw nothing but a gigantic grey curtain from behind which periodically the echo of shots reverberated, accompanying the mass executions enacted during the many so-called purges; a curtain, through which money and slogans for spreading the world revolution reached the outside world. But the death rattles of the famine victims who mounted to milions, and the groaning of the slaves pressed, under the slogan of liberty, into the Stakhanovist system of exploitation never penetrated the grey curtain.

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Sunday, a week ago, the curtain concealing the mystery of Bolshevism carried into practice, began to open. The German soldier, with every step of his victorious advance towards the East, is tearing it further apart. Millions of German soldiers, as the first representatives of civilized humanity, are seeing with their own eyes what happened since the last emigrant had arrived with the last news of this gigantic tortured country. What our soldiers have seen, and are telling us in word and picture, is far more dreadful than we ever feared, worse than imagination had been able to anticipate.

They saw in the first place, men living in a misery defying any description. They found villages in whose decrepit hovels people vegetated, whose senses had become deadened and blunted in a reign of terror lasting for decades; people whose standard of life cannot be measured by the scale of culture and civilization, let alone by that of the 20th century which so many of us deeply wish to become the century of Socialism. They met men who had been told of German soldiers as murderers or even sadistic perverts to arouse in these miserable outcasts the primitive instincts of selfpreservation like hounds trained to attack men.

Even worse than the marks of the mental, economic and social terror

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exercised by the Jewish Commissars were those of physical terror which the German Army met along the roads of its victory. A few hours only befor the fall of Lwow, Bolshevist agents, including even women, gave vent to their hatred and fury against helpless Ukrainian prisoners. Intoxicated wi bloodlust, it seems, these monsters fell upon their victims with machine-guns, pistols, and knives. Nor was murder the worst of the atrocities perpetrated. Deeply shaken, the P.K. reporters stood before prisons, in which the bodies of violated and murdered Ukrainians were piled up by the hundred, even by the thousand. Heart-rending scenes took place when bereaved relatives searched for their dear ones, or found them. The events in Lwow are paralleled by those in Brest Litovsk, Dubno, and many other places. Pictures have been taken of a part, at least, of the scene of horror found by our soldiers. Many German newspaper editors must be confronted with the question as to whether publication of these photographs is possible at all. So far do they exceed the limits of our imagination that one is tempted to pass them over in silence. But silence would be cowardice, and be a betrayal of the victims of those debased monsters, a betrayal of humanity. If a system and a devilish power exist that sullie itself with such crimes, the world, unable to forestall these crimes must, at least, summon the courage to face them in their full extent in order to prevent any possibility of a future repetition. To close one's eyes now when the great contest is afoot, means to stay the hand of those wh are out, once and for all, to bolt the doors of the hell looming behind the Soviet paradise.

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The evidence of letters reaching us from the front, of P.K. reporters and soldiers on leave shows that, in this struggle in the East, not one political system is pitted against another, not one view of life is fighting another, but that culture, civilization, and human decency make a stand against the diabolical principle of a sub-human world. We feel compassion with the Ukrainian people which has borne so much suffering in its history and which, in these days, wears mourning for scores of thousands of men and women tortured to death. We shudder at the thought that the Soviet rulers intended to wield the scourge of this bloody terror in our Germany. We shudder at the thought that, had STALIN realised his plans, these outrages would have been committed in German towns.

Reich's new provinces flourish.

In these days of early summer the traveller through Germany's old and new provinces, sees the peaceful work accomplished in town and country in the midst of war under the protection of the German armed forces he sees provinces where war had been raging only a year ago, showing new signs of flourishing life and prosperous construction; he sees, how men and women with happy faces carry on their work in stately towns and villages, on well-tilled fields and carefully cultivated vineyards; and he will then understand the full sig-

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nificance of that peace despite war, and that security despite danger. This Germany, great and beautiful, was the goal of hundreds of Soviet divisions which had been concentrated on our Eastern border. The goal of those very commissars, who are now called to account for the atrocities perpetrated against the peoples under their sway. It was only the Fuehrer's decision to strike in time, that saved our homeland from the fate of being overrun by those sub-human creatures, and our men, women, and children from the unspeakable horror of being their pray. Now only can we fully understand the meaning of those sentences of the Fuehrer in his appeal on Sunday, in which he said that he had observed for months in silence the danger brewing in the East, - a danger now being shattered by the blows of the German armed forces to the blessing of Europe and the world.

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Document 3164-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

2071-76

Radio Speech of 10 July 1941

Bolshevick Atrocities

Before the eyes of the German people, more and more of the veil is lifted which concealed the Soviet paradise from the glances of the world. The first reports from Lvov which described the dastardly ddeds of the whthdrawing Bolsheviks had already acted like a signal. We all held our breath for a moment when the first pictures showed details of the terrible crimes which Jewish commissars, acting in the name of the Soviet Star, had committed against Ukrainians for the one and only reason that they were Ukrainians. For one moment the world did not know how to react to ghastly impressions which the foreign correspondents transmitted. Then, however, one piece of horrible news followed the other. Wherever the German soldiers went in the country which the Soviet rulers had dominated partly for two years, partly for more than two decades, they encountered the traces of ddeds which a normal human being, acting from a healthy instinct, at first refuses to see, because they are too despicable - deeds which he later forces himself to see if he is a decent and honest fellow and thinks for a while; finally making the holy resolve to give his aid in the final destruction of those who are capable of such dastardly acts. In the meantime a whole stream of news about such Bolshevik atrocities has poured over the German people. Not only the propaganda companies describe what the German soldier saw; no, the first

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field post letters have reached home, letters which were written under the impression of what their writers saw; the first wounded and one or the other man detailed for home duties (abkommandiert) have come back and they are telling their acquaintances what they have experienced. While the experienced camera reporter or editor still keeps to repertoire of words which served him perhaps for years to describe many good or evil things, the non-professional story-teller, the soldier, the officer trained for cool observation, or the reservist who has been torn away from his profession renders the experience which has shaken him so deeply in a much more direct form; thus his story is perhaps even much more impressive. To-day the wave of enlightenment about the true face of Bolshevism is setting upon the German people. In the Soviet Union and from time to time even in America the attempt has been made to doubt the truthfulness of the reports on the Bolshevik atrocities discovered in the Soviet Union. The Bolshevist agitators make no effort to deny that in the towns thousands, in the villages hundreds of corpses of men, women and children have been found, who had been either killed or tortured to death. Yet the Bolshevik agitators allege that this was not done by Soviet commissars but by German soldiers. Now we Germans know our soldiers. No German woman, father or mother require proof that their husband or their son cannot have committed such atrocious acts.

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They would regard it as an offence if one denied such nonsense, but - and we can say it with pride - so many peoples have seen the German soldier in a situation in which no exterior law, only the law in his own breast was there to prevent him from certain deeds; so many peoples have seen the German soldier in his victory that it would be ridiculously unnecessary to deny the Soviet swindle about German atrocities for their benefit. Therefore the Bolshevik atrocities and the traces of the fruits of Soviet methods discovered by German soldiers in occupied areas have given the world a measure by which to value the struggle in the East for which, together with Germany, Italy and Finland, Hungary and Rumania, as well as so many volunteer formations, from Holland and Belgium for instance, from Norway and many other countries, have presented themselves. In the German people the experience which millions of its sons have had in these weeks of the struggle against the Soviet Union, has created the feeling that this war is not simply a war against an enemy power as such, but a war waged in the name of all those who deserve to be called human beings against the organisation of bestialised sub-human beings; a war in which not only the German family, the German territory and the German culture are being defended but family, civilised countries and culture of all peoples as such. That is the position in which the German people finds itself today; that is the significance of its struggle.

------ U.S. Occupation of Iceland: Inspired by International Jewry.

It is in this position, in the course of this struggle, that Mr. Roosevelt

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who for more than a year has been provoking or begging to be provoked and who is telling us citizens the most stupid nursery tales about alleged German intentions to conquer the American continent, comes along and occupies the island of Iceland. When we defended ourselves in the part against the unqualified abuse flung against us by certain circles in the New World, and when we in the course of this defence stated that the people concerned were either members or mercenaries of international Jewry, then there were indignant screams and they said that no such thing as international Jewry existed. Well, they can tell us what they like but no-one can shake our conviction that the occupation of Iceland at the very moment when we, in the name of civilized humanity, are finishing off Bolshevism, is the best proof of the unified directives of international Jewry throughout this whole war. There are few cases in history of Roosevelt's method of taking small steps carried out with the help of smart and unscrupulous propaganda; this policy led from the security of peace, threatened by no-one, to the nearness of war. This policy is a perfect example of the way in which a few Jewish wire-pullers turn more than a 100,000,000 people slowly and by jerks in a direction which they do not desire. But no advantages will spring for international Jewry from this action of Roosevelt. The decision on the New Europe, which came into being last year in Western Europe, which now is being successfully defended on the Continent against the attempted attack by the collosal military machine of the Soviets and which cannot be reversed by England as recent months prove, cannot be undone by America either.

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Bolshevik Godlessness and English Hypocricy.

During the last few days the other regime has also compromised itself in this Jewish united front of Godless and hypocrites, of Communists and fat moneybags. These extremes touch - they are made of the same dirt. According to Swedish reports, a picture has been published in the English press recently, showing the Soviet Ambassador Maisky visiting the Cathedral of St. Paul where he is seen talking with the dean, or perhaps praying with him - one never knows. This Maisky, a Jew, was honorary member of the Godless Movement in the Soviet Union. He praised as a sign of progress that in Moscow alone thousands of churches, regardless of their artistic treasures, were either destroyed or given not only to worldly but particularly profane uses, while priests were murdered under tortures. Now that Bolshevism and democracy are going hand in hand against real human progress, and against National Socialism he greets the Dean not with a revolver but with a friendly grin. This situation is perhaps more surprising for the Dean of of St. Paul's in London or for the good Maisky than for us. We have always thought it possible that one day the Godless and the hypocrite would lovingly fall into each other's arms. Nor are we surprised when we hear from Moscow and from Swedish source, that "Isvestia" and "Komsomoljskaja Pravda" give the solemn promise that in future religious people in the Soviet Union are to be oppressed no more and that the Association of Godless is to be dissolved as not being in accordance with the times.

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Apart from the fact that the Soviet Regime will, in the near future, have no more chance to oppress religious people, we cannot see anything unnatural in this alliance and association of Bolshevik Godlessness and English hypocrisy. When Germany in the hour of need at last stabilized her power and the unity of the people and when she denied people the right to base and justify the formation of a large political party on, for instance, their religious creed - when the English in the name of God protested against our stabilising a real freedom of religious faith, which was done to defend ourselves against any compromise in worldly and spiritual matters - we all knew that these people who spoke of God were not meaning God at all, but the own power and Germany's impotence, their riches and Germany's poverty. The Jew is a master in the art of transformation. While on the one hand making use of economic Liberalism as a foundation for his power, he was, on the other hand, perfectly capable of playing on the Revolutionary instrument and of leading the millions who were seeking liberation from Jewish Capitalism into the slavery of Jewish Bolshevism. At the moment they are racking their brains in London whether or not to play the Internationale as the Soviet Anthem. Children, do not get excited; Play it. It really does not matter. You have exchanged brotherly kisses with Bolshevism when you formed a conspiracy against Germany, which was a conspiracy against the best forces of human progress. Now stand together and fall together!

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Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

2099-2104

Radio speech of 9 October 1941.

Further Russian Resistance Futile.

The special announcement which the German Press wireless gave out today ends with a sentence which must have made everyone sit up: with the formations already encircled TIMOSHENKO has sacrificed here the last remaining armies of full fighting strength of the total Soviet Front." This sentence is so weighty that any small polemics should cease, and any discussion of the various stupidities and lies of the enemy end. As the Reich Press Chief emphasised today, this sentence means that the military outcome of this campaign which began on 22nd June is no more doubtful today, on the 9th October of the same year; the decision is in favour of the German soldier. It is certainly possible that a regime of criminals with nothing more to lose will continue to drive their people to resist the advancing German front, that the seed of hatred of Germany and fear of the Bolshevik Commissars will provoke further acts of senseless resistance of the kind we have frequently experienced at other points of the Soviet Union; but against armed forces who have coped with formations of the Bolshevik armies in full fighting strength and with their gigantic war materials, which during a quarter of a century were pressed out of the sweat, blood and tears of 180,000,000 people;

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against armed forces who dealt with the rolling fortresses of the Bolsheviks - the 52-ton tanks - with tens of thousands of other armoured fighting vehicles, planes and guns; against armed forces who succeeded in all this as the Germans have done, resistance by partisans or scantily armed groups is hopeless, since the main bulk of those armies has been broken up and the remnants encircled, an offensive against Germany, and therefore against Europe, can no longer be launched, and the idea to make use of the Soviet Union's reserves of manpower, which are certainly still great and thus to form new armies, is absurd if only because no power on earth can replace the tremendous amount of war material which the German armies destroyed or captured in the East. When disaster of the Bolshevik armies can no longer be concealed, even in London, the English papers scream that even more supplies must be diverted to the Soviet Union, that even danger to England must be risked to give support to the ally. There is not one reasonable human being who could believe that the German armed forces could be held with hastily collected war material which first has to be sent half round the globe, for these same forces could not be held by the wall of iron, steel and concrete built up through 25 years. The attempt to do so is doomed from the beginning. England's last Continental sword, the offensive force of which was weakened in the first immense battles, has been broken.

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WARMONGERS IMPOTENT FURY

The danger/threatened Germany and Europe from the East, that a danger the frightening immensity of which only revealed itself after the beginning of the struggle, has been eliminated. The menace of Voroshilov's, Timoshenko's and Budenny's armies or their aim was only recently described in a Bolshevik propaganda film as entry into Berlin exists no more. We know very well that these German victories have not yet stopped the source of hatred, which, for a long time, has fed the warmongers and from which this war originated. The international Jewish-Democratic-Bolshevik campaign of incitement against Germany still finds cover in this or that fox's lair or rat-hole. We have seen only too frequently how the defeats suffered by the warmongers only doubled their senseless and impotent fury; but we have become so used to the permanent lying campaign against us that we suffered the snout-offensives with equanimity because we saw with every week how the chances of practical realisation of this infernal hatred diminished. Every time Mr. Churchill acquired a new ally he thought it possible to feel Germany the fatal blow. The result of every one of these actions was a German victory and the further consolidation of a German and finally European position which became increasingly unassailable and unconquerable. When England declared war on us, innumerable German soldiers had to guard a western wall which, by making use of the terrain, sought to protect German soil. Today, German soldiers are doing a much simpler guard duty on

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the Atlantic coast, Today, it is not as in 1917 when the English and the Americans could comfortably approach the trenches by boat and by train, those trenches from which they could attack us every day. When England declared war on us she still had the Polish string to her bow; she toyed with the idea of a thrust from the north through Scandinavia; she believed to have immense chances in the Balkans and in S.E. Europe and finally, she was still was in possession of what she believed to be the trump; the Bolshevik card - the mightiest armed forces on earth as regards numbers and material. Today, the Polish string is but an embarassing memory in England; the Scandinavian chance a past error; the explosives heaped up in S. E. Europe have been removed at the cost of the assassin and the Bolshevik card has been over-trumped. "BLITZKRIEG", Not we, but the English, invented the word "Blitzkrieg". This expression was not meant to be an appreciation of the speed in the various German successes; it was meant as a propagandist warning to us that we could only wage lightning wars, and as a consolation to England, conveying the idea that the German display of force was as violent but as short-lived as a thunderstorm. Today, we can only say: Blitzkrieg or no - this German thunderstorm has cleansed the atmosphere of Europe. It is quite true that th dangers threatening us were eliminated with lightning speed;

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yet in these lightning blows which shattered England's allies on the Contin we saw not a proof of the weakness, but a proof of the strength and superio of the Fuehrer's gift as a statesman and military leader; a proof of the German peoples' force; we saw the proof that no opponent can stand up to the courage, discipline and readiness for sacrifice displayed by the German soldier; and we are particularly grateful for these lightning victories because - as the Fuehrer emphasised last Friday - they give us the possibili of embarking on the organization of Europe and of lifting the treasures of this old continent even in the middle of the war, without having to keep millions and millions of German soldiers on guard, fighting day and night along this or that threatened frontier; and the possibilities of this conti are so rich that they suffice for any need of peace or war. If the English have no other argument to proffer against these final successes, than that they were gained with excessive speed - then we are quite satisfied; and if the English ask us how we see the further course of the war, we can only answer: "We have had such marvellous successes without talking of plans th we really intended sticking to silence in the future too. To rack one's brains about this problem should be the job of those who declared the war, and whose plans up to now have failed so utterly." We can only see two pictures and nobody can dispute that they are genuine: we see the pict of 3rd September 1939, when England, at the head of a dozen European allies closely encircled

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Germany; we also see the picture of these days when Europe, freed by German soldiers and their allies drawn from almost all European peoples, stands in powerful unity.

Beside her she has an uncomfortable neighbour, the small British island which attracts so (one word inaudible) from the more distant world. And we have a sort of feeling; just wait and see who will become more uncomfortable to whom: England to the old Continent, or the mighty continent, with all its resources, its factories, its power of organization, its intelligence and culture, to the English islands to which all that is needed for living and fighting must be brought by long and often rather dangerous routes. If England, at the head of all her allies, did not succeed in 1939 in storming the Fortress Germany, then she will never succeed in capturing the Fortress Europe!

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DOCUMENT 3064-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Radio-speech of 18 December 1941.

US. Investigation Committees.

According to the most recent official Japanese reports the catastrophe which overwhelmed the US. Fleet in the Pacific is far worse than could at first be imagined. To give only one instance; not three, but five American battleshi were sunk and four more damaged. Imperial Japanese Headquarters, whose offi announcements gained the reputation of being unimpeachable within a few days of war, after enumerating the incontestibly observed losses of the US Fleet, come to the conclusion that the USA's Pacific Fleet must be considered destr ed.

A few hours before this really alarming Japanese official summary, of succes gained so far by sea and in the air, was published news was received that, in the course of the official investigations started in Washington some days ago on the reasons for the catastrophe in Hawaii, the Commander-in-Chief of the US. Fleet had been relieved of his post. Thus, we have again arrived at one of those famous Investigation Commissions which, with a litt imagination, you might call the Jewels in the crown of Democratic Freedom. We Germans have sometimes put to ourselves the question of how Churchill's and Roosevelt's propagandists could still find the courage to describe their so-called democratic form of Government as the natural preserves (Naturschut gebiete) of human rights. We Germans are well aware that under no form of Government are human rights and human dignity trampled under foot as they ar under Democracy, the present form of which is the ideal playground of those elements which have to shun the light of day. I think the riddle of this impudent propaganda is solved by the conception "Investigation Commission."

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If a sheep-like herd of people, governed in the Judo-Pluto-Democratic way, becomes a little mutinous, while being led to the slaughter, then a good way out remains by way of the Investigation Commission. It is, so to speak, the emergency brake which is pulled when a democratically ruled nation gets the absurd idea of interpreting "Democracy" as "Government of the People". Such an Investigation Commission sacrifices a few scapegoats to popular indignation and then the temple is closed and everything remains as before.

Let us take a few instances: Ten years after the World War, in which ROOSEVELT's predecessor WILSON interfered, public opinion in the USA suddenly clamoured for an account of the reasons for US participation in the war; participation which had been recognized as senseless. After a few more years of talk it was decided to establish an Investigation Commission which, according to the people's wish, should be let into the secrets of the war-mongers of 1917. The affect of this Investigation Commission on the US public was startling. People were delighted at the success attained; namely at the enforced investigation. For a little while newspapers flatteringly upheld this right of the citizen; and then, the public were glad to allow the directors of public opinion to guid them towards other vital questions as, for instance, the question of the most beautiful legs in the U.S.A., or of the most transparant bathing suit. The Investigation Commission meanwhile proved, beyond doubt and by virtue of documents, that WILSON, at his entry into the war of that time, had been wittingly or unwittingly the victim of a few gigantic profiteers.

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Only a few people, however, realised the monstrosity of this fact. Only a few understood that through the Investigation Commission's revelations of Wilson's unworthy reasons for entering the war, his crime could not be erased, nor could the possibility of its repetition under such a system of government be prevented. The dead soldiers of Wilson's criminal war were not brought back to life again; the cripples did not become sound again and the wounds inflicted on the whole world did not heal. What is more; although the Investigation Commission in question published the egotistical motives of some plutocrats mentioned by name, the chief of the banking firm of Morgan at their head, not a hair of their heads was injured. With the help of Blood-money they had earned during the war, they were able to remain at a dignified distance from their set, which in any case, was indignant only for a short time. They had not to surrender even one penny of their war profits. The riches they had gained during the World War lifted them miles above such backward conceptions as moral principles, and the documents of their guilt today rot in some Washington cellar in the name of democratic freedom.

If we Germans of today were to imagine ourselves in the position of this 'oh so free American people' we could only point out that, in this war forced upon us by Jews and democrats, nobody is allowed to profiteer. We know that if there is somebody in some corner making profits for his own person, or for his authorities (Stellen), or who draws an advantage or power from the war or from war

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circumstances; if there should be anybody deriving blessing from the war-cross borne by the community, there would not in our case be an Investigation Commission to note his offences in its documents but, with or without documents, anyone who had misused the misery of war would suf: the death promised him by the Fuehrer on the day of the outbreak of war. It is highly significant that, this time, the first Investigations Commission was established, not ten years after the outbreak, but only a few days after the beginning of the war which Roosevelt was trying to obtain. The question of how the almost complete destruction of the US. Pacific Fleet could be carried out is being dealt with. Apart from a few local commanders, Admiral Kimmel Commander of the US. Pacific Fleet in particular, will have to give an account. Perhaps the highly indigna public of the USA.will be calmed a little by this announcement. Perhaps it believes that the collapse of US. naval power in the Pacific will now be avenged. Very probably only a few people have a premonition that, after the Investigation Commission on this question, there will be a need for investigation commissions to deal with the loss of American bases, and the failure of the plan to make the Philippine Islands the starting place for an attack on Japan. You do not need to be a prophet to forecast these non-existent commissions. There will still be many a US. commander or chief burning his fingers in the flames of public indignation in Free America. But in the whole of the USA., where opinio is supposed to be so free, there does not exist a single newspaper allowed to print even one little word to

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the effect that the real culprit responsible for the collapse of US. naval power in the Pacific is, after all, not the Commander-in-Chief of the US. Fleet nor the head of the Hawaii Department for some General or other in the Philippines, but exclusively Mr. Roosevelt. Nobody in the USA would be allowed to say that the Naval Investigation Commission is starting its investigations in the wrong place. Even a child realises that the change of power in the Pacific in the last ten days cannot be attributed to rainstorms, or an unobservant sentry,or the Fifth Column, or a sleepy Admiral. But that it is due only to Japan having burst a balloon inflated with phrases, conceited threats and big talk by Mr. Roosevelt in person. If a sky-scraper is built on the foundations to a peasant's cottage, and the result is disastrous, you do not indite the bricklayer but the architect for having committed this error. In USA, a man having at his disposal every means for hoodwinking his people, has instilled in them the idea that it is their vocation to organise and rule the world, that their conquests are the only ones which cannot be considered conquests and that their claim to power is the only one based on moral rights. He has persuaded them that he is not the President of the United States of North America, but the President of the United States of the World. If an Investigation Commission in Washington is supposed to have any meaning, it ought to tackle the question of why the President of a respected and mighty country, through his personal megolomania, is allowed to expose the prestig. and power of his country to such dangers by interfering in affairs which have nothing to do with his country.

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We Germans have never pretended to utter prophesies, but I think I may prophesy that one day there will be an Investigation Commission going into the real background of this Roosevelt-ian war. It will throw light on the motives of this man and of the powers behind him. In these investigations, the Commission will come across names and ideas which at present are still carefully hidden behind a curtain of camouflaging phrases and which only become slightly visible now and then when this curtain is blown aside a bit by the wind of our times. Such a breath of wind became evident when the Jewish National Council was stupid enough to send a telegram to Mr. ROOSEVELT expressing the congratulations of Jewry on the outbreak of war. As we are on the subject of prophesy, we might also say that the era of democratic Investigation Commissions, the findings of which stink to heaven and the documents of which are hidden in cellars, is past. As far as human judgment goes, one can state that not one of the men guilty of this war will be able to protect himself from its consequences by the profits the war helped him to make.

The fate of Jewry in Europe has turned out to be as unpleasant as the Fuehrer predicted it would be in the event of a European war. After the extension of the war instigated by Jews, this unpleasant fate may also spread to the New World, for you can hardly assume that the nations of this New World will pardon the Jews for the misery of

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which the nations of the old world did not absolve them.

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Document 3064-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

(Inside History of U.S.Coal Stuke)

A strike of miners occurred in the U.S.A. a few days ago, and has ron ended. A settlement has not yet been achieved, but work has been resumed and the U.S.A. and her Allies are rid of a great anxiety. The preliminary history of this miner's strike and the circumstances in which it ended shed so much light on the economic conditions and mental attitude of the U.S.A. and her Allied States, that it is worth discussions.

The background of the whole affair is formed by the social unrest and insecurity that are chronic in the highly capitalistic U.S.A. This burning social question appeared in every country at the moment of industrialisation and in the U.S.A. it was increased by the unlimited amassing of riches in few and fewer hands, while at the same time the middle classes were eliminated and ever larger numbers of the masses were turned into proletarians. This burning social question originated at the time when the U.S.A. held the sad world record of 18,000,000 unemployed. It did not disappear in the later peri when labour became scarce owing to the war. This social insecurity could not be done away with even if the problem of unemployment had vanished for the time being, because in this war American economic life is getting more and more under the control of trusts. Hints in financial and economic papers and unguarded statements by some Americans show that the Jews and plutocrats in the U.S.A. are hard at work to garner and safeguard as quickly as possible their profits from this war which they

have brought about. Reports from North Africa, the Near East, South Africa, India and South America show that Jewish speculators always appear simultaneously with the American soldiers, while numerous financial and war supplies scandals in the USA prove that high finance in that country is not willing to wait for the end of the war to make sure of its war profits.

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The U.S.A. is a country where one of the richest men, the late Mr. MORGAN, did not pay taxes for years because he was supposed to have no income. Evidently it dwindled away in his many account books. In the U.S.A. in contrast to other countries there does not exist the adjustment of taxation of war profits which provides for a just distribution of burdens within the nation. War profiteering by the North American plutocracy was carried out so openly that several times and publicly the principle was proclaimed of an industry only being able to produce sufficient war material if it could count on "handsome" profits which would here mean ugly profits. A country in which the war is treated so openly as business must reckon with the fact that this attitude towards earnings does not remain limited to a handful of plutocrats, but infects other men as well.

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During the last few months, among other workers the miners in the U.S.A. made demands which became more and more urgent and which at the end of the past week led to the strike of 500,000 miners. An ultimatium by President ROOSEVELT remained unheeded, and there was speculation as to which railway lines and factories would have to close down for lack of coal. This was the moment when Mr. ROOSEVELT sent soldiers to the strike areas, occupied the coal mines, and took them over for the State. It has never been fully explained what the latter really meant. American newspapers stated that the Minister of the Interior now controlled the greatest industrial concern in the world. Some curious people even asked whether this meant nationalisation of mining in the U.S.A. It appears, however, that Mr. ROOSEVELT has "socialised", that is distributed over the whole nation, the demand for labour of U.S. mining capital; but there has not been any mention of a socialisation of profits.

The strike ended as quickly as it flared up. The promised land of the plutocrats was, therefore, saved the test of this experiment in socialization; but it is characteristic to note the ruthlessness with which the State powers were used by big capital. In a statement to the strikers, ROOSEVELT clearly threatened drastic and even Draconic measures. Simultaneously with this threat there was an appeal to the national conscience of the strikers, to whom it was pointed out that they could not remain idle while American soldiers were fighting or facing the U-boat danger as sailors.

You must bear in mind that in the U.S.A. there has also been an increase in taxation, but this higher burden is borne by the masses and not by the plutocrats.

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Faced with this consideration the leader of the strike, Lewis, resolved to end the revolt and start negotiations which, one way or another would lead to a successful conclusion.

The most interesting matter in this quickly engineered and quickly settled strike is another one: namely the fact that not only the governing power of Jewish big capital, represented by Mr. ROOSEVELT, put military pressure on Lewis, but that the Communists in the U.S.A. also appeared on the scene as allies of plutocrats of the ROOSEVELT type. Moscow took a lively interest from the start. The Bolshevik Tass Agency in its reports took an unequivocal attitude against the American miners who had dared, following the example of the Wall Street Jews and the trust plutocrats, to ask for at least a small share of the deceptive prosperity of the war. Without any ado the Moscow Bolsheviks took sides with the plutocrats and Capitalist entreprenours. The call of Moscow was faithfully echoed from the Bolshevik camp in the U.S.A. The leader of the strike was criticised at Bolshevik meetings in the U.S.A. and the representative of Moscow in the U.S.A., the Bolshevik chief Foster, turned against Lewis with a statement which seemed to have been dictated literally by Moscow. In it Lewis was reproached with having reactionary aims and with taking up a defeatist attitude. The unanimity between the Bolshevik Foster and the plutocrat agent ROOSEVELT, was stressed by the remark that ROOSEVELT's forceful measures against the strike had been taken on Foster's advice.

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The whole story is given piquancy by a small item mentioned in a few American papers: the fact that Lewis, the miners' representative, now between the pincers of ROOSEVELT and his Bolshevik friends, gave 500,000 dollars in 1936 for ROOSEVELT's re-election. This memory rounds off the history of the quickly finished North American strike. The ROOSEVELT to whose election fund miners constributed at that time was the ROOSEVELT of the programme of social reforms, the ROOSEVELT of the New Deal, the ROOSEVELT whom the big stores had supported as candidate for the Presidency and who at the end of Capitalistic prosperity stood for social reform programmes, for the providing of labour, for public works, for large-scale cultivation and amelioration of the soil, the ROOSEVELT whom the big stores who dealt with the masses believed would make the masses better off, and whom they supported for this reason just as the miners had done. He was the ROOSEVELT who was strongly opposed by the big trusts until it turned out that he was not tied to any programme but open to do business, business which the Plutocrats began through the medium of Jews so that ROOSEVELT's next re-election was financed exclusively by those who had formerly opposed him namely banks like MORGAN's and trusts like the United Steel Corporation.

This histofy of a short and quickly settled strike shows up the whole front against which National Socialist Germany and the nations allied with her are fighting.

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It is the double front of the Jewish slave drivers, the slave drivers with the Bolshevik emblem in Moscow, who, during a quarter of a century, forced almost 200,000,000 men to Stakhanov labour for their armaments, and the slave drivers who, in the shape of plutocrats, govern the so-called Western Democracy, and who, under a thin coating of ideals of freedom, indulge in dollar imperialism. This is the double front of Jewish slave drivers to whom the idea of a peaceful Reich was unbearable, a Germany who from 1933 to 1939 did away with unemployment and overcome all the difficulties of a poor country with her own resources. It is the front of those who are justly afraid that the example of the National Socialist achievements in the political and economic sphere would be sufficient to overthrow the Jewish ideologies of Bolshevism and of plutocratic liberalism.

This is the story of an unimportant strike in the U.S.A. It has revealed the undercurrents of the fight we have to wage

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Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

2207 - 12

Radio Speech of 8 January 1944

Polish-Soviet Dispute: Anglo-U.S.Reaction.

We have usually taken very little notice of the political controversies between our adversaries, who squabbled with the different groups of emigres about hypothetical Post war circumstances. We have always ingnored these discussions, during which streams of ink were spilt on the other side and which were taken quite seriously by the neutral states. We merely pointed out that the Western bourgeois and Democratic plans could not in any case be realised, because in Europe there can only be either a victory of the young nations or their ruin be Bolshevism; in no circumstances can there be a third solution.

Moreover, we remain convinced that even the bitterest arguments between members of the enemy front cannot shake the temporary firmness of the Plutocrat-Bolshevik alliance initiated by the jews. This alliance has ignored the interests of the nations which are of quite a different nature; it goes on ignoring them and will do so as long as the peoples themselves permit. The enemy camp's discussion on post war problems is so illuminating as regards war guilt that we cannot avoid mentioning it, although it takes place on a basis which we consider false, namely, on the basis of the enemy's hope of victory. Based on this hope of victory, the well-known Pravda article by Stalin, which is continually being quoted has raised with unequivocal outspokenness the Bolshevik claim to the possession of the border States and to an exclusively Bolshevik settlement of affairs in the countries as far as.

the Mediterranean.

An American, Wendell Willkie, who proposed that Bolshevisation should at least be made dependent on a plebiscite, was answered by "Pravda" in a way which makes the U.S. Press look helpless and miserable and which caused Willkie to give the embarrassed excuse that his proposal had not been intended in a nasty way, but on the contrary was meant to be very pro-Bolshevik attitude was so deeply misjudged, would at least be a subject of slight sympathy in the USA and Britain, who has to keep up the pretence of being the power protecting Europe, as she claimed in 1938 and 1939. Meanwhile, every little state which tasted this protection has died.

But, if you think so, you are wrong. In Britain, there are perhaps a few words of pity for Willkie personally, but nobody finds a single word of sympathy for the cause for which he spoke, and which was a legal demand by the Polish emigres. The Poles are the emigres whom Britain in 1939, when Poland was still a power, induced to play their criminal game with Germany, which cost them their power and their country and imposed on the world the most sanguinary war of all times. You might think - if only on account of their bad conscience - that the British would show particular politeness and helpfulness to the men of the former Polish Government who are now exiles.

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But thes emigres are in the unfortunate position of having incurred Moscow's wrath. Now, in 1944, they show the same lack of political commonsense which they displayed in 1939, because now, as then, they believe in the reality and efficiency of a British guarantee.

The result is surprising. Judge for yourselves. A statement by the Polish amigres which did no more than point out that might is not right, was received with frowns in Moscow. It also mobilized the entire British public. The B.B.C., which has never uttered an opinion unless it was ordered or bought for a fixed sum, did not make any comment. In moving times it is the most immovable object in existence. It thrives on news like Prime Minister's illnes and is so lacking in ideas that it twice attributes to him the same pneumonia despite his complete good health. The B.B.C. feeds its illegitinate children, the camouflaged propaganda radios - excuse this little diversion from our theme, dear listeners - with news like that of Schirschill's imminent resignation, an invasion which has allegedly taken place or stories like the following seven morsels recently present: 1) The property of Germans killed at the front is in future supposed to be confiscated for the Armed Forces; this is nonsense as the property of the fallen, wherever possible, is being reverently returned to their relatives.

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2) A German "black hand" organization is supposed to be at work. We can merely say "nebbich" (oh, poor dear") to this.

3) People in Germany who save for a home of their own will be able to claim after the war only a corner in a communal barracks. This state of affairs would no doubt be brought about by Bolshevism in the event of a British victory, but not by us, for even in wartime dwellings, however modest, are being built as individual homes.

4) After terror raids, revolutionary poster are said to be affixed to the walls of the towns attacked, a piece of news about which I need not comment among us inhabitants of bombed towns.

5) The sale of clothing is supposed to have been stopped or will stop completely. We do think the amount of clothing sold is extremely scant. However, it is not the lack of goodwill by German authorities which is to blame, but the British way of fighting.

6) All double windows in German dwellings are supposed to be confiscated except those in Party or State buildings and those of its officials. We can only say that intelligent people, if they possess two sets of windows, would only risk one set at a time; and if ever the second set were confiscated this would be difficult owing to the difference in measurements and the difficulty of transporting glass In Britain exceptions might be made, but not in Germany.

7) The B.B.C. announced that in Germany the meat content of sausages would be decreased still further. This is all wrong because just now we have a specially good supply of pigs for slaughtering and sausages have been improved almost to peacetime quality.

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Seven clumsy lies told all at one go! Nobody can expect a Radio, working on that level to make a valuable contribution to the fascinating question of British loyalty towards their Polish emigrant vassals which for certain reasons interests us at the moment.

The British Press, however, whose system of taskmasters is more complicated than that of the Radio, was surprisingly unanimous on the matter. The Left Press, with the British Communist paper in the onguard, attacked the "louts" of emigres for all it was worth. More moderate papers sneered. The "Daily Herald" for instance, asked if after Versailles, Poland had had more right than might. The"New Statesman and Nation" remarked that Poland would have to pay a price for Soviet friendship which might mean losses to some Polish owners of large estates and to some members of the Polish Military caste.

"The Times" however, took the cake. It did not run down landed proprietors and militarists and it was, of course, much too careful to speak of Poland's lack of rights after Versailles. But is published another statement which we shall never forget. According to Globe Reuter, on 8th January "The Times" declared that doubtless in the long run Polands territorial concessions in the regions under discussion would only be a small and modest price for the absolute and reliable guarantee of Bolshevik help and support for Poland in future.

Think what would have happened if this sentence which "The Times" now publishes to support the Bolshevik claim for gigantic territories had been printed in August 1939, in support of a very

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modest German claim to a town which was recognised to be German and to a strip of territory forming a bridge to a recognised German province. Imagine what would have happened, if in August 1939, the "Times" had asserted that doubtless Poland's territorial concessions in the regions under discussion, Danzig and the Corridor, would only be a small and mod price for the absolute and reliable guarantee of German help and suppor for Poland in future. If at that time "The Times" had written such a sentence, then this war which has now spread to five continents would not have happened. Nations would today be happier. But why did "The Times" not publish in August 1939, this statement, which would have save the world from all this misery? This clique of Jews and plutocrats had invested their money in armaments and they ahd to see to it that they would get their interests and sinking funds-hence, they unleashed this w It is revealed clearly once more that not a system of Government, not a young nationalism, not a new and well-applied Socialism brought about t] war. The guilty ones are exclusively the Jews and the Plutocrats. If discussion onpost-war problems brings this to light so clearly, we welc it as a contribution for later discussions and also as a contribution in the fight we are waging now, for we refuse to believe that the world will trust its future to these powers which have brought about the war.

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Document 3064-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2253-59

Radio Speech of 13 January 1945

The United Resistance of the Europeans Nations

The War Confirms the National Socialist Ideas.

Yesterday saw the long-awaited Soviet winter offensive start in the East.

The High Command communique reports it started from the Baranov bridgehead after unusually heavy artillery preparation. It goes on to speak of increased fighting in the East Prussian frontier area and continuous heavy fighting in Hungary. One cannot express an opinion within a few hours after the start of the attack. At a time when military weapons have again to decide, the political, as well as the military, commentator should remain silent. The one fact that may be established even now is that German soldiers in the West no less than those in the East are ready for the struggle and that they are backed by a German nation with the greatest determination.

During the past year this determination created what the enemy terms "the German miracle". We are convinced that our great defensive success of the past year was by no means the last German miracle. We have realized that all our past gains in attack and defence were due exclusively to the singleness of mind with which our people and its leadership held to the underlying directives and fundamental principles of its present struggle for existence, once it had recognised them as right. We began to put our ideas on the inner structure of modern civilized people into effect in 1933. Under the stresses of this war it appeared that we had to but to

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intensify those ideas, and to remain loyal to them to cope with the increasing burdens of a time of suffering. Whereas in this war all our enemies without exception - the Bolsheviks, the democratic republics and the democratic monarchies have found themselves forced to adopt methods they had formerly not merely rejected but combatted with the utmost energy, National Socialist Germany saw no need to change its principles. On the contrary, it found it necessary to apply National Socialist principles with even greater emphasis. It may be objected that this represents only a moral success, the material results of which cannot yet be estimated. But its political effects are clear even in our days to the observer who understands how to judge the inner development of a people by its symptoms. They become increasingly clear with the emergence of the fact that the furnace of war has not merely tested National Socialist ideas of the inner structure of a new Germany but has confirmed the ideas we have always maintained on the fundamental principles governing the co-existence of European nations.

The provisional ending of the struggle in Greece with a patched-up armistice, misery in enemy-occupied Italy, famine in France and ferment in Belgium were at first described by enemy propaganda as the inevitable birth Pains of those countries' new freedom. Even the enemy camp today refrains from such a superficial evaluation of the disasters in enemy-occupied Europe. It has been realised that all these conditions of distress do not indicate a trend towards a new and better order, but a decline into

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continued

chaos and Bolshevism. Even though the individual sources of crises have so far been cleared up in part at least, this has not been done by an authority of law and order exercised with military power by the Western Cemocracies, but with more and more promises to Eastern Bolshevism which then voluntarily recalled its outposts for the time being.

The turmoil of these events taking shape everywhere in the West and South, from the Atlantic to the Aegean Sea, allowed Germany to emerge clearly as the European authority of order under whose protecting hand all these territories had once been able to heal the wounds caused by the first acts of war, sofar as their own allies did not wound them afresh with their terror bombing. Never has Germany's idea of Europe stood out more clearly against the dark background of events due to the Bolsheviks and Democrats.

International discussion on the chaos existing behind the enemy fronts in Europe never fails to voice the explicit or implicit question as to how Britain can allow and, in fact, promote such a development - a Britain who, though she possessesan often cynically admitted interest in preventing European unity and was used in history to go to war against the strongest European power, possessed, on the other hand, a vital interest not to allow the impotence of European nations to degenerate into chaos.

Throughout international discussions of Britain's shabby betrayal of Poland, her inexplicable abandonment of

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Ex-King Peter to his Bolshevik counterpart, TITO, and the many similar cases, we find the same explicit or implicit - but never answered - question: what sort of British policy the British Government is trying to pursue ? In a world of simple logic it is not easy to understand why Britaim, who unleashed a war because of Danzig, now fights on with extremely great sacrifices toward the goal Bolshevisation taking place before her eyes, in her own sphere of influence and at enormous speed, It might be imagined that many Britons appreciate this paradox. At present, some voices are raised occasionally to express anxiety at the direction Britain's path is taking.

These voices are few and they fail to evoke any echo in the British Press. In the first years of war Britain lost tremendous power and influence namely through Germany and Japan; she suffered heavy losses through her own Allies, and primarily through the USA. Today it appears that she is throwing away the last remnents of her influence and national strength in favour of another ally, Bolshevism. Whenever Britain appeared about to resist some Bolshevik demand, it was soon proved that she was merely pretending, in order to disquise the intrinsiccally anti-British Government policy from its own people. Thinking of British interests, a commonsense observer can but shake his head at what is described as British Policy in our days. But, examining events from constantly new angles, and points of view, one will eventually reach a conclusion revealing this British policy to,

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continued

display exemplary logic. That is, Britain's crazy European policy does not appear so crazy from the Jewish point of view. Then the apparently meaningless British attitude is seen to be full of sense. The abandonment of the erstwhile championed Polish emigres in favour of the Lublin Committee, pressure on ex-King Peter, the attempt to lend legality to Tito, Moscow's envoy, and similar cases, including the granting of freedom of propaganda for Bolsheviks in all countires occupied by Britain - all these appear meaningless as stages in British policy but these may very well have a meaning as stages in the progress of Jewry, which once again sees a last chance to establish world domination.

If Jewry provided a link between such divergent elements as Plutocracy and Bolshevism and if Jewry was first able to work successfully in Democratic countries in preparing this war against Germany, it has by now placed itself unreservedly on the side of Bolshevism which, with its entirely mistaken slogan of racial freedom against racial hatred, has created the very conditions the Jewish race requires in its struggle for domination over other races, because Jews allow only they themselves and never anyone else, to call them Jews.

The "Israelitisches Wochenblatt" of Switzerland has published a survey of Jews holding positions in Britain. The paper naturally ommitted the name of the Jewish swindler, Lord Melchet. But even so this list does mention the names of all men representing decisive Jewish influence.

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continued

It is significant that international Jewry is willing to remove by murder, if necessary, any British representative inconvenient to its cause and, on the other hand, to praise the spolesmen of British grand policy who tow the line. Not the least result of German resistance on the fronts, so unexpected to the enemy, is the fruition of a development which began in the pre-war years—— the process of subordinating British policy to farreaching Jewish points of view. It began long before this war when Jewish emigrants from Germany stated their warmongering against us from British and American soil. It continued when these emigrants came to terms with a Churchill and a Roosevelt in their hatred of Germany and when the Jewish link brought about coalition with Bolshevism. The process is completed by Britain abandoning, first, her positions in Europe and, finally, herself to Bolshevism under the same influence,——, the Bolshevism against which National Socialist Germany alone can defend the peoples of Europe and their civilization. And yet, here too, we find that a National Socialist thesis has proved right. This whole attemp aiming at the establishment of Jewish world domination, now increasingly recognisable, has come to a head at the very moment when the peoples' racial instinct has been awakened far too widely to promise success to the undertaking.

H0666-0056

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2976 - PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

AFFIDAVIT BY HANS FRITZSCHE AS TO HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE REICH MINISTRY FOR PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT AND PROPAGANDA AND TO HIS MEMBERSHIP IN THE NSDAP.

I, Hans Fritzsche, held the offices mentioned below for the periods indicated :

1. Member of the NSDAP, from 1 May 1933 until 1945; however, I have never held an office in the NSDAP.

2. Head of the Wireless News Sevice (Drahtloser Dienst), from 1932 until 1938.

3. Head of the News Section within the Press Division of the Reich Cabinet (Presseabteilung der Reichsregierung) within the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Ministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda), from 1933 until 1937.

4. Chief of the Home Press Division within the Press Division of the Reich Cabinet in the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Chef der "Abteilung Deutsche Presse" Teil der "Presseabteilung der Reichsregierung" im Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda), from 1938 until 1942.

5. Ministerialdirektor in the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, from 1942 until 1945.

6. Plenipotentiary for the Political Organization of the Greater German Radio in the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Beauftragter fuer die politische Gestaltung des Grossdeutschen Rundfunks im Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda), from 1942 until 1945.

7. Head of the Radio Division (Leiter der Abteilung Rundfunk) in the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda with the title Ministerialdirektor, from 1942 until 1945.

8. Accordingly, I have never been a member of the Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung).

I declare hereby, that the above statement is true.

Nuernberg, Germany, 19 November, 1945.

/ s / Hans Fritzsche

HANS FRITZSCHE.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3469-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS FRITZSCHE

Nurnberg, 7 January 1946.

I, Hans Fritzsche, at present a defendant before the International Military Tribunal, herewith declare and state the following after having consulted my defense lawyer:

1. My name is Hans Fritzsche. I was born on 21 April 1900, at Bochum, Westphalia. I attended the classical high school (Humanistisches Gymnasium) in Halle/Saale, Breslau, and Leipzig. Afterwards, I studied history, philosophy, and economics.

2. I started my practical work in 1923 as editor of the Prussian Yearbooks (Economic-Political Review) (Preussische Jahrbuecher) (Wirtschaftspolitische Rundschau). I held this position for about one year. The publisher of this periodical was Dr. Walther Schotte.

3. I did not belong to any party, after I had resigned in 1923 from the German National Peoples Party (Deutschnationale Volkspartei) in which I had been a member for hardly a half year. In the years 1923 and 1924, that means before I joined the Telegraph Union International News Agency Company (Telegrafen-Union Internationalen Nachrichten G.m.b.H.), I did not write for other papers or periodical.

My way from the so-called Hugenberg Press to the Propaganda Ministry was as follows:

4. The Alfred Hugenberg Enterprises consisted mainly to my knowledge of the following enterprises or groups of enterprises: Universal Film Corporation (Universum Film Aktiengesellschaft (UFA)); Vera Publishing house Incorporated (Vera Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.); Deulig Film Corporation (Deulig-Film A.-G.); Telegraph-Union International News Incorporated (Telegraphen-Union Internationale Nachrichten G.m.b.H.); (abbreviated "T.U." and commonly called the Telegraph Union. After the Wolff' Telegraph Agency, the "T.U." was the most important news agency in Germany); The Foreign Company (Auslands-G.m.b.H.); Foreign Advertising Company .(Auslands-Anzeigen-G.m.b.H.); Ala-Haasenstein & Vogler Company (Ala-Haasenstein &Vogler G.m.b.H.); Darlehens Mutual Newspaper Bank (Zeitungsbank Mutuum Darlehens A-G) (for investment in and credit for newspapers. This bank also exercised control over a great number of daily newspaper); Provincial Press Service (Wirtschaftsstelle der Provinzpresse) (Wipro) (For producing printed corresponding and ready-made printed mats); West End Publishing Company (Westend-Verlag G.m.b.H.); German Picture Company (Deutsche Lichtbildgesellschaft). The Hugenberg Concern was by far the largest and most influential press concern in Germany. Alfred Hugenberg was a member of the German National Assembly and of the Reichstag from 1920 until after the seizure of power in 1933.

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He was chairman of the executive committee of the German National Peoples Party (Deutschnationale Volkspartei) from 1928 until its dissolution in 1933. He became Reich Minister of Economics in the Papen Government in 1932. He remained a member of the Hitler Cabinet from 30 January 1933 up to the complete seizure of power in March 1933.

5.) From 1924 until 1932 I was editor with the Telegraph Union. The Telegraph Union belonged to and was controlled by the Alfred HUGENBERG Enterprises. I worked there as chief editor of foreign letters, a service of foreign articles for German newspapers. Besides that, I wrote leading articles almost daily for several domestic services of the same publishing concern mostly dealing with the foreign political questions, frequently writing against the Treaty of Versailles. This Treaty at this time was being discussed constantly in Geneva and other cities. The newspapers and periodicals which printed my articles belonged to all parties reaching from the Centrum (Zentrum) and to the National Socialist Party. Mostly, however, they belonged to the so-called General Advertising type (Generalanzeigertyp), a middleclass, national and moderate group of newspapers represented in almost all greater German provincial cities.

6. In the late summer of 1932, probably in August, the director of the Telegraph Union, Otto Major (Korvettien Kapitän a.D.), asked me whether I would like to take over the management of the Radio News Service of the so-called Wireless Service. Major had been asked by a member of the Papen Government - whose name I do not know - to release me for this purpose, because the incumbent editor and chief, Dr. Josef Raeuscher, was politically unbearable. After a short examination I rejected this offer. Subsequently, Dr. Raeuscher, whom I had known for quite some time and who was already my predecessor as editor and chief for the foreign letters with the Telegraph Union, paid me a visit. He advised me to accept the assignment and promised me to introduce me for some few months into a field which was entirely new to me. For my part, he asked me to help him to get a position as a German correspondent abroad. Now I accepted the offer, dissolved the contract with T.U., with the condition that I could return after one year. I signed a new contract with the Reich Radio Corporation which managed the Wireless Service (the Reich Radio Corporation was owned by the Reich and was managed under the supervision of a committee consisting of all parties). Dr. Raeuscher signed a contract as Paris correspondent with the democratic Berliner Tageblatt which was owned by the Jewish Publishing House Mosse.

7. In September 1932 I began to make broadcasts to the German people under the program called "Political Newspaper Review" over the following stations: Deutschlandsender, Stuttgart, Koenigsberg, Breslau, Koeln. My broadcasts were quotations of the opinions of the newspapers of all parties on current events. While I worked only for the Wireless Service, I wrote only infrequently articles for the Telegraph Union.

8. In September 1932, assisted in a friendly way by Dr. Raeuscher, I took over my new office. I did not make a single change in the editorial staff or the other kind of personnel. Among the entire personnel of about 30 persons there were about five Jews and Jewesses.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3469-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL (CONT'D)

9. I was acquainted with Dr. Goebbels s ace 1928. Apparently he had taken a a liking to me, besides the fact that in my press activities I had always treated the National Socialists in a friendly way until 1931. Already before 1933, Goebbel who was the editor of the "Attack" (Angriff), a Nazi newspaper, had frequently made flattering remarks about the form and content of my work, which I did as contributor of many "National" newspapers and periodicals, among which were also reactionary papers and periodicals.

10. On the evening of 30 January 1933, the radio chief Dressler-Andress and his collaborator Sadila-Manteu approached me upon request of the National Socialist, the new Government party. They declared that their superior, the propaganda chief of the party, Dr. Goebbels, was still angry at me on account of an essay under the title of "Potempa". In this article I had taken publicly a sharp position against [illegible] telegram of sympathy to several Nazis sentenced on account of political murder. They said GOEBBELS was also still angry on account of my position against the Nazis concerning an organizational question, the explanation of which here would lead too far. They added that Dr. GOEBBELS respected my public success since the previous autumn on the radio, and that he would like to keep me if I would comply with several conditions.

11. I should dismiss immediately without notice the Jews and also dismiss the remaining employees by 1 April 1933 in order to replace all of them by Party members. I refused the first by referring to contracts and to the fact that except for the Jewish editor Frank, all Jews were only technical auxiliary employees. Moreover, that personnel contracts were not signed by me but the personnel divisi of the Reich Radio Corporation which was superior to me as a matter of fact I succeeded in that not a single Jew was given notice. Nevertheless, during the following three months they were looking for other positions because of the doman of the Party was not kept a secret. A Jewish secretary went to London, three of them found employment with the Publishing House Mosse, and Frank, through Papensch help, found work in Paris. All of them got their salaries paid in full; several of them, for instance the wife of Mr. Frank, thanked me for the protection agains this dismissal without notice. The dismissal of the other employees I had likewise refused. However, I agreed to the hiring of one National Socialist. This was Sadila-Manteu. After this I was left undisturbed for about two months with the exception of four to five assault-like (naturwidrigen) visits by SA Troops. They always asked to give news through the radio which I prevented with some trouble. From 13 January 1933 until April 1933 I gave regularly radio broadcasts, at least once weekly. In my radio speeches I supported the coalition governmen at this time consisting of German Nationalist and National Socialist.

12. About the beginning of April 1933, Dr. Goebbels, who in the meantime on 17 March 1933 had become Minister for Peoples Enlightment and Propaganda, called me. He proposed to take out the Wireless Service from the Reich Radio Corporation and to bring it into his new Ministry. Deadline, the 1st of May. At another meeting we discussed the personnel which should be transferred into the Ministry. After a long discussion Dr. Goebbels agreed that almost all editors could come with me. I remember still the names Dr. Kuehner,

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Thormeier, member of no Party, who were taken over. I became a member of the N.S.D.A.P. on the 1st of May 1933 and remained a N.S.D.A.P. member until the collapse in 1945. When I joined the Propaganda Ministry I had to hire only two secretaries who were Party members. The two secretaries whom I thereby had to dismiss, Misses Kiepsch and Krueger, I placed with the Reich Radio Corporation, where they were still in higher positions at the beginning of 1945. The editor HARTMANN, a Social Democra I could place there likewise after a certain period, where he was still working until the end of the war. The Editor ECKERT, a Democrat, who had some Jewish ancestors, I could not place immediately. For about one to two years he had to fight very hard as a free lance writer. Then, however, I could place him with the Transocean Agency, which was under my official supervision. At the collapse he was still there in a good position.

13. When at the end of April 1933 I reported to Dr. GOEBBELS that I had accomplished the reorganization, which was based on many technical and organizational changes, and when I asked him for his permission to return to my position with the Telegraph Union, or to be permitted to work as a free lance writer, he asked me to stay. My salary had to be reduced from 1500 marks monthly to 700 marks per month. Things like that happened in the Ministry and one could not avoid it. But he wanted to add to my present work as editor a very interesting task, namely, the reorganization of the various small German News Agencies such as the Transocean Company, Europa Press, Fast Service Company (Eildienst G.m.b.H.) which had nearly all gone to sleep. In view of this task, which to me as expert was very interesting, I accepted his offer to join his Ministry. Next, as head of the Wireless Service of the Reich Radio Corporation, I entered the Press Division of the Reich Ministry for Peoples' Enlightenment and Propaganda with the greater part of my staff. This is an honest presentation of the circumstances under which I came into the Propaganda Ministry from the HUGENBERG Press. Many of my former colleagues from the Wireless Service were able to remain in their old positions or to find employment with the Propaganda Ministry. In some few cases I could assist them by virtue of my government position. My former colleagues from the Telegraph Union were almost without exception taken over in the Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau (D.N.B.), established by the fusion between Telegraph Union and the WOLFF News Agency.
To clarify my functions and relations within the Propaganda Ministry I herewith submit the following statement:

14. The main division of the Propaganda Ministry for the spreading and control of news was the "Press Division of the Reich Cabinet" (Presseabteilung der Reichsregierung) which was headed by Dr. Otto DIETRICH from the summer of 1938 until February 1945. This division was composed, since 1938, of three sub-divisions, namely: "German Press Division" by far the most important and largest; "Periodical Press Division"; and "Foreign Press Division". Successive heads of the German Press Division were Privy Counsellor (Geheimrat) Walter Alexander MEIDE, from about March 1933 until June 1933; Ministerial Counsellor (Ministerialrat) Dr Kurt JAENICKE, from June 1933 until about 1935; Ministerial Director (Ministerialdirektor) Alfred Ingemar BERNDT, from

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about 1935 up to 23 December 1938; I myself, from 23 December 1938 up to 3 November 1942; Ministerial Counsellor Erich FISCHER, from 3 November 1942 until February 1945; deputy heads of the German Press Division were successively; Ministerial Counsellor Werner STEPHAN, from 1933 until about 1938; Ministerial Counsellor Dr.Hans BRAUWEILER, from about the beginning of 1938 up to about June 1938; myself, from June 1938 up to 23 December 1938.

15. During the whole period, from 1933 up to 1945, it was the task of the German Press Division to supervise the entire domestic press and to provide it with directives by which this division became an efficient instrument in the hands of the German State leadership. More than 2300 German daily newspapers were subject to this control. The aim of this supervision and control, in the first years following 1933, was to change basically the conditions existing in the press before the seizure of power. That meant the coordination into the New Order (Neuen Ordnung) of those newspapers and periodicals which were in the service of capitalistic special interests or party politics. While the administrative functions wherever possible were exercised by the professional associations and the Reich Press Chamber, the political leadership of the German press was entrusted to the German Press Division. The head of the German Press Division held daily press conferences in the Ministry for the representatives of all German newspapers. Hereby all instructions were given to the representatives of the Press. These instructions were transmitted daily, almost without exception, and mostly by telephone, from headquarters by Dr.Otto DIETRICH, Reich Press Chief, in a fixed statement, the so-called "Daily Parole of the Reich Press Chief". Before the statement was fixed the head of the German Press Division submitted to him (DIETRICH) the current press wishes expressed by Dr.GOEBBELS and by other Ministries. This was the case especially with the wishes of the Foreign Office about which Dr.DIETRICH always wanted to make decisions personally or through his representatives at the headquarters, Helmut SUENDERMANN and chief editor LORENZ. The practical use (Auswertung) of the general directions (Ausrichtung) in detail was thus left entirely to the individual work of the individual editor; Therefore, it is by no means true that the newspapers and periodicals were a monopoly of the German Press Division or that essays and leading articles through it (German Press Division) had to be submitted to the Ministry. Even in war times this happened in exceptional cases only. The less important newspapers and periodicals which were not represented at the daily press conferences received their information in a different way--by providing them either with ready-made articles and reports, or with a confidential printed instruction. The publications of all other official agencies were directed and coordinated likewise by the German Press Division. To enable the periodicals to get acquainted with the daily political problems of newspapers and to discuss these problems in greater detail, the "Informationskorrespondenz" was issued especially for periodicals. Later on it was taken over by the Periodical Press Devision. The German Press Division likewise was in charge of pictorial reporting insofar as it directed the employment of pictorial reporters at important events. In this way, and conditioned by the current political situation, the entire German Press was made a permanent instrument of the Propaganda Ministry by the German Press Division.

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Thereby, the entire German Press was subordinate to the political aims of the government. This was examplified by the timely measuring and the emphatic presentation of such press polemics as anpeared to be most useful,as shown for instance in the following themes: the class struggle of the system era (Systemzeit); the leadership principle and the authoritarian state; the party and interest politics of the system era; the Jewish problem; the conspiracy of World Jewry; the Bolshevistic danger; the plutocratic Democracy abroad; the race problem generally; the church; the economic misery abroad; the foreign policy; and living space (Lebensraum).

16. Finally there was a main section "Archiv and Lectorat" attached to the German Press Division. This main section employed about 30 people. Within this main section the basis was laid for the entire work of the division by production of newspaper clippings, excerpts from and condensing of the contents of domestic and foreign newspapers and periodicals. The material thus obtained was also put at the disposal to the highest Reich authorities regularly, and, if especially requested, also in single cases. In another working group "Room 24" all new information, inquiries, and counter-questions were centralized within a day and night service established for this special purpose. Here was the main nerve of the entire division.

With this presentation of the organization and tasks of the German Press Division I am now able to describe my own position within the Propaganda Ministry:

17. As mentioned before, I joined the Press Division of the Reich Ministry on 1 May 1933 as head of the Wireless Service of the Reich Radio Corporation. At this time Dr. Goebbels suggested to me, as a specialist on news technique, the establishment and direction of a section "News" within the Press Division of his Ministry, in order to organize fully and to modernize the German News Agencies. In executing the assignment given to me by Dr. Goebbels I took for my field the entire news field for the German Press and the radio in accordance with the directions given by the Propaganda Ministry, at first with the exception of D.N.B. I achieved this reorganization and modernization with the assistance of the following persons, methods and technical means: (1) Examination of the effediency of the offices compared to foreign competition: (2) Improvement of their news supply; (3) Increase of the funds granted by the Reich to these Bureaus from 400,000 to 4,000,000 marks; (4) Hiring of good experts, for instance from the United Press; (5) Speeding up the elaboration of news; (6) Elimination of delaying censorship; (7) Generous introduction of teletype and radio-writing ("Schreibfunk"); (8) Within the Ministry for this purpose I had not one collaborator: (9) For Transocean I hired the chief editor von Homeyer, formerly in Cairo; for Europa Press I hired the chief Boesgen, formerly in Paris.

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The directions of the Propaganda Ministry which I had to follow were essentially the following:
(1) increase of German news copy abroad at any cost; (2) No gratis offer to foreign newspapers in order to avoid suspicion of propaganda; (3) avoiding mutual competition at one and the same place abroad; (4) Spreading of favorable news on the internal construction and peaceful intentions of the National Socialist system. At a later period, about summer 1934, the fusion of the Telegraph Union and of the Wolff Telegraph Agency (W.T.B.) (the most important news agencies) into D.N.B. was achieved by the then Reich Press Chief FUNK. I was never chief editor of the news agency D.N.B. nor was I employed therein in another capacity. Chief editor, respectively director, of the German News Bureau (D.N.B.) was to my knowledge, from its establishment in about 1934 up to 1945, Dr. Gustav ALBRECHT, a former director of W.T.B.; the former director of the Telegraph Union, Otto MEJER, who at first was also general manager of D.N.B., resigned later on. Head of the Radio Division of the Propaganda Ministry were successively to my knowledge: Ministerial Counsellor Horst DRESSLER-ANDRESS, Eugen HADAMOVSKY, Alfred Ingemar BERNDT, Hans Gottfried KRIEGLER, Wolfgang DIEWERGE up to 3 November 1942; and later up to 1945, I myself. As head of the "Section News" I extended the business of Transocean agency and erected several new modern short-wave senders. I intensified the activity of the Europa-Press Agency and I put the economic news information within the Fast Service Company (Eildienst G.m.b.H.) on a new basis. The Transocean Agency was owned before and afterwards by the Reich; it was directed by chief editor SCHREDLER. The Europa-Press was owned before and afterwards by the Reich and was directed by chief editor FLEISCHER. The Fast Service Company (Eildienst G.m.b.H.) was owned before and afterwards by the Reich and directed by Ministerial Counsellor PUHLMANN. Around 1937 I coordinated the work of these offices within the inland Europe and overseas foreign countries with each other and in relationship to D.N.B. With this office I conflicted the first time by establishing a wireless television radio. The task of the section, until that period, was therefore a purely journalistic, organizational one; actual political directives were only given by the head of the press division or by his delegate to the news agencies.

18. When I joined the Ministry, the task was limited in time. It was, however, prolonged from year to year. For almost four years I refused to become a government employee of the Ministry. I remained as a private employee with mutual right of notice. I remember having refused several times, in writing, an appointment as Government Counsellor and thus becoming a government employee as intended by Dr. GOEBBELS. Finally, however, I was so caught by the fine and free work which I could do in the field of organizing the news from 1933 to 1937, that I agreed to my appointment as Superior Government Counsellor (Oberregierungsrat) and thus as a government employee, keeping the old field of work. So far as my income was concerned during my activity within the Propaganda Ministry, I take this opportunity to declare the following: After May 1933, as an employee in the Ministry, I drew a salary of 700 marks monthly. Beyond

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this I had a monthly income of about 300 to 500 marks for my work with radio and from contributions to newspapers and periodicals. From 1937, after having become a government employee of the Propaganda Ministry, I drew, until 1945, a salary slowly increasing from 600 marks (as Superior Government Counsellor) up to about 1500 marks (as Ministerial Director). Here has to be added the very greatly changing single fees averaging monthly about 1000 marks. After 1942 almost all such income ceased.

19. After having become head of the German Press Division, around 23 December 1938, I still had until about the middle of 1939 the possibility to comment freely on the daily parolen (Tagesparolen) in the press conference, while after the middle of 1939 I had to stick to the directions given by Dr. Dietrich. About the summer of 1939 I established within the German Press Division a section called "Speed-Service" (Schnelldienst). This "Speed Service" was under the direction of Superior Government Counsellor (Oberregierungsrat) Walther Koerber with a personnel finally of 6 persons. At the start it had the task of checking the correctness of news from foreign countries. Later on, about the Fall of 1939, this section also elaborated on collecting materials which were put at the disposal of the entire German Press. For instance, dates from the British Colonial policy, from political statements of the British Prime Minister in former times, descriptions of social distress in hostile countries, etc. Almost all German newspapers used such material as a basis for their polemics. Hereby was achieved a great unification within the fighting front of the German press. The title "Speed Service" was chosen because materials for current comments were supplied with unusual speed.

20. In my position as head of the German Press Division, I was promoted three times within four years. To my knowledge : a) from Superior Government Counsellor to Ministerial Counsellor on 28 January 1939, b) from Ministerial Counsellor to Ministerial Dirigent on 9 October 1940, c) from Ministerial Dirigent to Ministerial Director on 16 October 1942.

21. I remained in my position as head of the German Press Division until 3 November 1942, though from March 1942 until the above mentioned day I belonged to the Armed Forces. During my service in the Army I was in a loose connection with a Propaganda Company (P.K.) of the Armed Forces, as soldier with a fighting unit in the Eastern War Theater until October 1942. During this period I made broadcasts only three or four times. The acting head of the German Press Division at that period was in the hands of my deputy, Erich Fischer. Fischer became my successor on 3 November 1942 as head of the German Press Division.
As to the direction of propaganda concerning important foreign political events between 1936 and 1941 I am able to state the following :

22. Since a long time before the outbreak of the war, all instructions given to the newspapers were summarized daily in the so-called daily parole of the Reich Press Chief.

Also the fast instructions (Eilanweisungen) issued in the meantime were always incoporated into the next scheduled daily parole, in order to guarantee its completeness. Copies of this daily parole were mailed to each Reich Propaganda Office Reichspropagendaamt). All leading papers received these directives which under the responsibility of the chief editor had to be locked up and kept.

23. In regard to the reoccupation of the demiliterized Rhineland, on 16 March 1936, no propaganda whatsoever was made in advance. I, then chief editor of the Wireless Service, learned of the expected action only on the eve of the invasion from Dr. GOEBBELS in the presence of Undersecretary (Staatssekretaer) HANKE, later Gauleiter of Silesia. Dr. GOEBBELS had me called around midnight described the situation, and asked me to work out (herauszuarbeiten) over the radio as strongly as possible the Franco-Russian agreement as the foreign-political justification of the action. Besides that, he asked me to indicate that the Fuehrer did not consider the other treaties violated, and therefore had decided to keep them. For the Press, similar instructions were received by the deputy head of the Press Division, Ministerial Counsellor STEPHAN, in my presence. The then head of the press division, Ministerial Director Alfred Ingemar BERNDT, was already on his way to Cologne with some journalists whom he had called together very quickly. I learned that only in the Ministry. Likewise on his way to Cologne, together with some radio specialists, was the then Reich Broadcasting director HADAMOVSKY. Their current reports soon dominated press and radio. The action developed propagandistically (propagandistisch) on the next day without special instructions. I remember only that the question as to whether the French would march was not supposed to be mentioned and discussed in the press.

24. The propaganda in relationship to the DOLLFUSS Putsch, which took place on the 25 July 1934, is summarized in the following way: I learned at noon about the announcements which the rebels had spread over the Vienna radio. After a careful examination I gave them over the radio by quoting with reserve. Dr. GOEBBELS requested me to spread information about the extension and success of the rebellion, which was offered by the so-called Nazi state leader of Austria, HABICHT. I refused this because I had recognized his first announcement as wrong and exaggerated. Subsequently, Dr. GOEBBELS relieved me from my office and installed HABICHT as responsible for the radio news. He (HABICHT) gave information over the German radio stations which was intended to promote the Austrian rebellion movement. When by evening the Putch was wrecked, I was picked up from my apartment and again took over my office.

25. The incorporation of Austria brought, however, some more complicated problems. Since the Putch failed against DOLLFUSS, it was forbidden for the press, with some few exemptions, to occupy itself with Austria at all. Only shortly before the visit of SCHUSCHNIGG with HITLER in February 1938, this prohibition was lifted and single, but sharp articles appeared about the SCHUSCHNIGG government. The SCHUSCHNIGG government was reproached as being alien to the Austrian people, with cruelty in the Woellersdorf concentration camp, and with reliance upon powers hostile to Germany. After the conversation there appeared friendly articles.

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26. The news about the sudden setting of a national vote by SCHUSCHNIGG was at first withheld by the German News Agency (D.N.B.) by direction of BERNDT. After a discussion with Dr. DIETRICH, press chief of the Fuehrer, and with Privy Counsellor ASCHMANN, then press chief of the Foreign Office, BERNDT finally released information. In addition, however, he instructed all German newspapers to bring this information with big headlines, and to ear-mark it as a breach of agreement with the Fuehrer. All newspapers, which still appeared up to the beginning of the invasion, they brought details about the new fashioned fast vote of the Austrian National Socialists, etc. After the accomplishment of the invasion, which took place on the 13 March 1938, the newspapers and radio were full of the speeches which were held and with reports by eye witnesses. The reports came from some dozen journalists who had quickly been called together and who had been sent in airplanes and cars to follow the so- called Fuehrer column. A complete collection of all news issued in relationship to the whole action by the German News Agency (D.N.B.) has been published in book from by Frithjof MELZER. The end and summarization of the entire Austrian action was then presented in a report by GERICKE, which was issued in the Berlin Illustrated Newspaper under the slogan "Thus it does not go, Mr. Bundeskanzler."

27. The most decisive issue was the role of German propaganda before the Munich agreement on the Sudetenland, which was occupied on 1 October 1938. This propaganda was directed by BERNDT. The action, which at first did not appear to me as an action, started with the lifting of the prohibition, which existed for years in the German press against occupying itself critically with Czechoslovakia. Since about the summer of 1938 the Press was asked in the daily directions to busy itself with the problems of the different nationalities of the population of Czechoslovakia, another time with the Anti-German orientation of the policy of this State, etc. Especially carefully studied was the entire foreign press, from the standpoint of whether and how it reacted to the same questions. If some useful headings appeared abroad, then by direction they were taken up by the entire German press; or if it appeared more correct, then were taken up by one or another of the well-reputed newspapers or writers. The mission of Runciman offered especially good reason for this. Each time during a conference or discussion - Berchtesgaden, Godesberg, Muenchen - there was transmitted to the press instructions for the most sensational make-up of reports about the supression or deprivation of the rights of Sudeten Germans, also about reports on current incidents. These latter represented a very ticklish chapter. They were personally made by BERNDT and given to the German News Agency (D.N.B.). He exaggerated minor events very strongly, used sometimes old episodes as new. There even came complaints from the Sudetenland itself that much of the news reported in the German Press was untrustworthy. As a matter of fact after the great foreign political success of Munich in September 1938, there came a noticeable crisis in the confidence of the German people to the trustworthiness of its press. This was one reason for the re-calling of BERNDT in December 1938 after conclusion of the Sudeten action and for my appointment as head of the German Press Division. Beyond this BERNDT, by his admittedly successful but still primitive military-like orders to the German press, had lost the confidence of the German editors.

28. The action for the incorporation of Bohemia and Moravia, which took place on the 15 March 1939, while I was head of the German Press Division, was not prepared for such a long period as the Sudeten action. According to my memory it was in February that I received the order from the Reich Press Chief, Dr. DIETRICH, which was repeated as a request by the envoy Paul SCHMIDT of the Foreign Office (A.A.), to bring the attention of the press to the efforts for independence of Slovakia and to the continued anti-German coalition politics of the Prague government. I did this. The daily paroles of the Reich Press Chief and the press conference minutes at that time show the wording of the corresponding instructions. These were the typical headlines of leading newspapers and the emphatic leading articles of the German daily press at that time: (1) The terrorizing of Germans within the Czech territories by arrest, shooting of Germans by the state police, destruction and damaging of German homes by Czech gangsters; (2) the concentration of Czech forces on the Sudeten frontier; (3) the kidnapping, deporting and persecuting of Slovakian minorities by the Czechs; that the Czechs must get out of Slovakia; (4) secret meetings of Red functionaries in Prague. Some few days before the visit of HACHA, I received the instruction to publish in the press very emphatically the incoming news on the unrest in Czechoslovakia. Such information I received only partly from the German News Agency (D.N.B.). Mostly it came from the Press Division of the Foreign Office and some of it came from big newspapers with their own news service. Among the newspapers offering information was above all the Voelkischer Beobachter which, as I learned later on, received its information from the SS-Standartenfuehrer Gunter D'ALQUEN. He was at this time in Pressburg. I had forbidden all news agencies and newspapers to issue news on unrest in Czechoslovakia before I had seen it. I wanted to avoid a repetition of the very annoying results of the Sudeten action propaganda (Sudeten-Aktion-Propaganda) and I did not want to suffer a loss of prestige caused by untrue news. Thus, all news checked by me was admittedly full of tendency (Voller Tendenz), however not invented. After the visit of HACHA in Berlin and after the beginning of the invasion of the German Army, which took place on 15 March 1939, the German press had enough material for describing those events. Historically and politically the event was justified with the indication that the declaration of independence of Slovakia had required an interference and that HACHA with his signature had avoided a war and had reinstalled a thousand year union between Bohemia and the Reich.

29. The action against Memel, which took place on 22 March 1939, came somewhat later. It was such a surprise for me and for the press that some of the representatives of the press quickly dispatched by me were only able to see in Swinemuende the departure of the ship with which HITLER went to Memel.

30. Very complicated and changing was the press and propagandistic treatment in the case of Poland. Under the influence of the German-Polish Agreement, it was generally forbidden in the German press for many years to publish anything on the situation of the German minority in Poland. This remained also the case when in the spring of 1939 the German press was asked to become somewhat more active as to the problem of Danzig.

Also, when the first Polish-English conversations took place and when the German press was instructed to use a sharper tone against Poland, the question of the German minority still remained in the background. But during the summer this problem was picked up again and created immediately a noticeable sharpening of the situation, namely, each larger German newspaper had for quite some time an abundance of material on complaints of the Germans in Poland without the editors having had a chance to use this material. The German papers from the time of the minority discussion at Geneva, still had correspondents or free collaborators in Kattewitz, Bromberg, Posen, Thorn, etc. Their material now came forth with a bound. Concerning this the leading German newspapers, upon the basis of directions given out in the so-called "Daily Parole", brought out the following publicity with great emphasis:
(1) Cruelty and terror against Germans and the extermination of Germans in Poland; (2) Forced labor of thousands of German men and women in Poland; (3) Poland, land of servitude and disorder; the desertion of Polish soldier the increased inflation in Poland; (4) Provocation of frontier clashes upon direction of the Polish Government; the Polish lust to conquer; (5) Persecution of Czechs and Ukrainians by Poland. The Polish press replied particularly sharply. When the German press during August wanted to write with steadily increasing strongness against Poland, the material for this was only too easy to get. The Polish newspapers, especially the papers of the Polish Westmark Association, had made simple slanders before the German press. They wrote that Germany so far had not had a real opponent; that Poland, however, would remain tough and would show how the German armed forces could only win in Flower Wars; how Germany was only a giant on very slippery ground, and how there would be a victorious battle of annihilation before the gates of Berlin. The German press quoted all these Polish reactions and received the order to trace this strong Polish language to the influence of the open British promise of assistance, the so-called blank power of authority (Blankovollmacht). The German Press, at this time and also later, had the opinion that the Polish sharpness was directed at the small demands of HITLER for Danzig and for a road through the Corridor.

31. On 1 September, the day of the beginning of the battle against Poland, HITLER's speech in the Reichstag gave the instructions for the Press, especially as to the ticklish problem of the attitude of the Western powers. On Saturday, 2 September 1939, late in the night, I went home with the assurance given to me by GOEBBELS, by DIETRICH, and by the representative of the Foreign Office, that there would be no war. By the intermission of MUSSOLINI, the German armies were to stop their advance. Germany, England, and France had accepted the suggestion which should give time for conference On Sunday I was called from my bed by a telephone call from GOEBBELS, hastened to the Ministry, found there Dr. GOEBBELS before a microphone which was already turned on. Dumbfounded, I took the manuscript which he asked me to read. Only when reading it I noticed what was going on - the proclamation of the Fuehrer on the entering of the war by England and France. When I left the microphone I found numerous representatives of the press who were highly alarmed by the radio

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news just read by me. I had to hold a press conference. Quickly I tried to get some orientation from Dr. GOEBBELS or Dr. DIETRICH, from the Fuehrer's house or from the Foreign Office. I received none. Thus, without information or instructions, I was forced to hold the first press conference in war time. Therefore, I restricted myself to giving some words of consolation, of courage, and of confidence in God to the press and highly perplexed journalists, and also to give some words of confidence in our cause which I at that time firmly believed to be just and conducted with a will for peace.

32. During the period immediately preceding the invasion of Yugoslavia, on 6 April 1941, the German press emphasized by headlines and leading articles the following topics: (1) the planned persecution of Germans in Yugoslavia, including the burning down of German villages by Serbian soldiers, also the confining of Germans in concentration camps, and also physical mishandling of German-speaking persons, (2) the arming of Serbian bandits by the Serbian government, (3) the incitement of Yugoslavia by the "plutocrats" against Germany; (4) the increasing anti-Serbian feelings in Croatia, (5) the chaotic economic and social conditions in Yugoslavia.

33. During the night from the 21st to the 22nd of June 1941, RIBBENTROP called me in for conference in the Foreign Office Building at about 5 o'clock in the morning, at which representatives of the domestic and foreign press were present. RIBBENTROP informed us that the war against the Soviet Union would start that same day and asked the German press to present the war against the Soviet Union as a preventative war for the defense of the Fatherland, as a war which was forced upon us through the immediate danger of an attack of the Soviet Union against Germany. The claim that this was a preventive war was later repeated by the newspapers which received their instructions from me during the usual daily parole of the Reich Press Chief. I, myself, have also given this presentation of the cause of the war in my regular broadcasts.

34. In November 1942 a position, newly established by Dr. GOEBBELS, was conferred on me - Plenipotentiary for the Political Organization of the Greater German Radio (Beauftragter fuer die politische Gestaltung des Grossdeutschen Rundfunks). At the same time I was also given the direction of the "Radio Division" (Rundfunk Abteilung) in his ministry. I held both offices until the German military collapse.

35. Around the end of 1942, a growing importance was attributed to the German radio in securing support of the direction of the war by the broad masses. The radio appeared as the only instrument to fill the space behind the then far extended German fronts. Therefore a relatively independent position was granted to the radio within the Reich Ministry for People's Englightenment and Propaganda. While my predecessors as heads of the "Radio Division" had to take into consideration, for example, the demands of the Propaganda.

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Press, Foreign and Music Divisions, I finally managed to drop such consideration. An exception was consideration for the press. After January 1943 I forced the press, by competition, to somewhat more realistic news information. However, in view of his superior position with the Fuehrer, the Reich Press Chief, Dr. Dietrich, kept a priority (Primat) over the Radio. Finally in February 1945, Dr. Goebbels overthrew Dr. Dietrich. To an ever growing extent in the field of radio I became the sole authority within the Ministry. One after the other I eliminated those side-governments (Nebenregierungen) which had disturbed my predecessors. As Plenipotentiary for the Political Organization of the Greater German Radio, I had authority only over the political domestic sendings. About six months later, in the spring of 1943, I also took over control of the foreign sendings which were under the direction of Dr. Winkelnkemper. About another 6 months later I also took over control from the hands of Ministerialdirektor Hinkel, the musical part of the radio program. In spring 1945 I also had the intention of taking under my control those sendings in Eastern languages, which still were under foreign direction. However, this intention was not realized. In any case in my performance of the office as head of the radio in the field of radio publication, I was dependent only in my decisions and measures upon the following: the general political directions; the personal supervision of Dr. Goebbels, sometime going into the details; the decisions of the radio-political division of the Foreign Office which claimed leadership in the field of transmission in foreign languages

36. As far as my activity as head of the radio division is concerned, I attended to the following working fields: (1) Planning and organization of the entire German Radio and Television system; (2) the issuance of corresponding decrees to the subordinate sections, the elaboration and submission of suggestions for the other agencies of the Reich Cabinet. In order to execute these tasks the division was essentially organized as follows: (A) Radio-Command (Rundfunkkommandostelle) a section operating day and night, which received and transmitted orders to the various sections of radio, and which acted on its own decisions in case of sending or program troubles, etc. (B) The section Reconnaissance Service, organized according to working fields or countries of origin, which gave extracts from the gigantic quantities of material of the Radio-Listening Service (Rundfunkabhoerdienst) with the name Sechaus, (C) Section Foreign Radio (Rundfunk Ausland), a small administrative unit with skimpy tasks, because the practical work was done by myself in daily conferences with the Head of the Foreign Division Division of the Reich Radio Corporation (Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft). During my time in office a special section for the organization of radio, in case of war, did not exist. Should it have existed before my time, in my opinion it could not have achieved anything. When I took over the radio division, the most important transmitters had to limit their transmissions to a few hours daily because of the lack of tubes. Only a few transportable senders had been developed in prewar times. During the war transportable senders, improved and smaller, were developed for the front. (D) Section Radio-Economy. This was in charge of construction and supply of radio receiving instruments. My office practically represented the High Command of the German radio.

37. To my knowledge all of my predecessors, as head of the radio division, were also simultaneously head of the Central Radio Office of the Reich Propaganda Directorate of the NSDAP (Reichsamtsleiter Rundfunk der Reichspropagandaleitung der NSDAP). Personally I never received this Party job, because I was always considered politically unreliable. I had acquired my reputation and influence as an expert. The Reichsamtsleiter of Radio was S.A.Group Leader SCHAEFFER. I was unable to have my way as against him. Even more difficult for me was the fact that Dr. GOEBBELS gave ample power to Reich Main Office Leader (Reichshauptamtleiter) CERFF, the officer in charge of the culture in the NSDAP headquarters. This was allowed out of concern of the National Socialist ideology in radio programs. CERFF caused me the biggest difficulties until I ousted him after a scandal caused by him in the middle of all my collaborators. Dr. GOEBBELS sent him to Italy in November 1944 and did not name a successor. I then felt freer as to the organization of radio programs. Subsequently I reintroduced the Church service on the radio which had been prohibited by my predecessors. This was done in a round-about way, by giving radio time for Catholic and Protestant services in churches near the front. My working field can be summerized as follows:

To spread as far as possible the conception of my government as to the cause, character and goal of the war in Germany, in the occupied countries, abroad and even in enemy countries as well. To organize a radio program as artistic and entertaining as possible, to revive the dwindling interest of the German people in radio and to grant them an opportunity to hear as many sendings as possible.

38. Upon suggestion these directions and instructions which had been fixed by me daily in writing were transmitted by teletype to all Reich Propaganda Offices (Reichs Propagandaaemter). These Reich Propaganda Offices used those directions and instructions at their discretion and transmitted them frequently to their Gau leaders. This material consisted of: a) the so-called radio parole. This I worked out until 1943 or 1944 after the daily morning conference with Dr.GOEBBELS together with a representative of the Foreign Office and the head of the Foreign division of the Propaganda Ministry. Afterwards it was given verbatim by Dr. GOEBBELS: b) the comments on this, which were worked out by one of my collaborators based on a comment which I gave orally at noon at the Radio Conference. Dr.GOEBBELS himself gave daily a highly confidential radio speech to the Gau leaders personally, which was spoken through a microphone and extended over special transmissions. In his absence, Undersecretary (Staatssekretaer) Dr. NAUMANN acted for him. If he was absent, the radio speech was cancelled. Dr.GOEBBELS always rejected the suggestion made by the Undersecretary that I should take over the representation. I acted frequently for him (Dr.GOEBBELS) in individual reports, such as with generals.

39. From fall 1932 until April 1945 I regularly made radio speeches. According to my memory until fall 1939 once weekly, until December 1939 daily, then three times, then twice and finally once weekly. In my instructions to the press and radio, when head of the German Press Division, I was most strictly bound by the directions of my superiors. However, in my radio speeches I enjoyed a greater liberty. Dr. GOEBBELS once had tried to make me submit my text before the speeches were given.

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I refused, indicating I dictated a brief speech just before speaking and hence spoke half-extemporaneously. Subsequently he renounced the submission of texts upon the condition that at least certain topics be discussed upon demand. The addresses formerly were called "Political and Radio Show"; later "Hans FRITZSCHE Speaks". In these addresses I discussed political and human problems of all kinds and reported on the general situation as well. According to my memory, I did not take any position on the Jewish question for many years. In my position as head of the German Press Divisio I had tried twice to forbid the appearance of "Die Sturmer" without success Later, especially during the war and mostly upon request. I took a position concerning the statements of Jewish individuals and organizations against Germany. The sharpness of these polemics, as the sharpness generally of my polemics, remained less that the sharpness of the opposition publicists. I remember I stated that Jewish emigrants, already years before the war, referred to the necessity of a war against Germany. I also remember that I referred to the role of this Jewish propaganda in bringing about an allieance between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union. According to my knowledge, this alliance was not supposed to have been established by the German declaration of war against Russia, but by an Anglo-Saxon secret treaty of 1940. The utilization of the productive capacity of the occupied countries for the strengthening of the war potential, I have openly and gloriously praised, chiefly because the competent authorities put at my disposal much material, especially on the voluntary placement of manpower. Where I made claims before the occupied territories, for instance 3 French Radio transmitters for Spanish and Portuguese night sendings, I refused any sequestration and saw to it that private agreements were made with the owners of the transmitters. Moreover, I had the impression that many production shifts from the Reich had many adventages for the other territor and disadvantages for the Reich. In my field for instance, cert in musical productions could only be made in Prague, to which flowed people, machines and money. All the factory equipment of the German recording industry came to Prague. A direct or indirect request for the ruthless utilization of occupied countries by me was all the more out of question as it would have meant a strike against my own propaganda. The goal of it was to win the hearts of the population of the occupied countries.

40. In 1939 when I talked almost daily over the radio, I asked for a lump sum of 750 marks monthly, as far as I remember, for this work. When I took over the direction of the radio, Dr. GOEBBELS gave the instruction that the Radio Corporation should pay me the difference between my salary as a government employee (about 1500 Marks) and the salary as director of the Reich R dio Corporation (3000Marks), thus I received an income in all of 3000 Marks (without deduction of taxes), namely 1500 marks as government employee and 1500 marks from the Reich Radio Corporation. From my other writing I earned until 1942 a yearly average of 5000 marks as far as I remember. After taking over the radio this income ceased almost entirely.

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41. While head of the German press division, according to my knowledge, I never took over the direction of the daily 11 o'clock conference in absence of Dr. GOEBBELS or Under-Secretary (Staatssekretaer) Dr. NAUMANN. Dr. GOEBBELS held this conference with his closest collaborator I took this over several times, however, as head of the Radio Division and this only after 1943. On the average this was the case once weekly. In this case GOEBBELS gave his directions by way of transmitting his manuscript over the phone. All in all, maybe on 5 days, these directions did not come in. In these cases I myself initiated the necessary news.

42. In the beginning of 1942 while a soldier in the Eastern Theater, I saw that extended preparations had been made for the occupation and the administration of territories, reaching as far as the Crimea. Based on my personal observations I came to the conclusion that the war against the Soviet Union was planned already a long time before its outbreak.

The correctness of the above given statement is hereby affirmed by me in lieu of oath.

Nuernberg, Germany
7 January 1946

/s/ Hans FRITZSCHE

As Witness:

/s/ Dr. FRITZ
Defense Counsel

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25 June 1946

I, MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL, Civ., D - 150858, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 3064 P-S.

MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL
Civ., D - 150858